Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the title with the following amended title:

Polynucleotides for Mammalian Secreted Protein, Z1055G2P

Please replace the paragraph that begins on page 48, line 30 and runs to page 49, line 18, with the following amended paragraph:

In general, diagnostic methods employing oligonucleotide probes or primers comprise the steps of (a) obtaining a genetic sample from a patient; (b) incubating the genetic sample with an oligonucleotide probe or primer as disclosed above, under conditions wherein the probe or primer will hybridize to a complementary polynucleotide sequence, to produce a first reaction product; and (c) comparing the first reaction product to a control reaction product. A difference between the first reaction product and the control reaction product is indicative of a genetic abnormality in the patient. Genetic samples for use within such methods include genomic DNA, cDNA, and RNA. Suitable assay methods in this regard include molecular genetic techniques known to those in the art, such as restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) analysis, short tandem repeat (STR) analysis employing PCR techniques, ligation chain reaction (Barany, *PCR Methods and Applications* 1:5-16, 1991), ribonuclease protection assays, and other genetic linkage analysis techniques known in the art (Sambrook et al., *ibid.*; Ausubel et. al., *ibid.*; A.J. Marian, *Chest* 108:255-65, 1995). Ribonuclease protection assays (see, e.g., Ausubel et al., *ibid.*, ch. 4) comprise the hybridization of an RNA probe to a patient RNA sample, after which the reaction product (RNA-RNA hybrid) is exposed to RNase. Hybridized regions of the RNA are protected from digestion. Within PCR assays, a patient genetic sample is incubated with a pair of oligonucleotide primers, and the region between the primers is amplified and recovered. Changes in size, amount, or sequence of recovered product are indicative of mutations in the patient. Another PCR-based technique that can be employed is single strand conformational polymorphism (SSCP) analysis (Hayashi, *PCR Methods and Applications* 1:34-38, 1991).). Chromosomal localization data can be used to correlate AFP gene locations with known genetic disorders using, for example, the OMIM™ Database, Johns Hopkins University, 2000 ~~(http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?db=OMIM)~~.